

The tumor was clearly ovarian and cystic. She was determined on having it removed, and I had some difficulty in inducing her to wait until after the next catamenial period—now almost due—for a consultation. Dr. Small and myself met on the 26th of November, three days after the catamenia had ceased (Dr. Beaumont and Bovell were unable to attend), and after a very careful examination, both external and internal, we stated our opinion to her, explaining the great risk of the operation, and the possible continuance of the disease for many years without material change; but she fairly scorned the idea of postponing the operation. Her mind, as well as that of her husband, having been firmly made up from the commencement. Accordingly she was advised to go to the private ward of the Lying-in-Hospital, where she would have kind care and skilful nursing. Having made all her arrangements, she went to the hospital on Sunday, Nov. 30, 1862, having taken, before going in the morning, Decoct. Aloes, Co. $\frac{3}{4}$ ij, with Soda Bicarb, $\frac{3}{4}$ j, which acted two or three times.

Dec. 2nd, 1862. The operation was performed in the presence of, and assisted by Drs. Beaumont, Bovell, Small, Aiking, Woodfull, R.A., Wm. Covernton, and my son, Dr. Frederick Hodder; the ordinary precautions as to temperature, etc., having been taken. The incision extended from a little below the navel to near the pubes. The oozing was allowed to stop, and the peritoneal cavity was opened to the extent of two inches. The tumor was then examined and found to be ovarian, cystic, and free from adhesions. The opening was then enlarged to the size of the external wound, and with a little management the tumor was made to slide out edgewise through the wound. The intestines were kept from protruding by flannels wrung out of warm water, held by an assistant, while Dr. Beaumont supported the tumor. The peduncle was large, and sufficiently long to bring it to the lower end of the wound,—the veins were of enormous size. A double whip-cord ligature was passed through the middle of the pedicle near the tumor, avoiding any large vessel, and securely tied. The tumor was then separated and removed. There was no bleeding, not $\frac{3}{4}$ ij of blood altogether being lost. The intestines were replaced, covered by the omentum, and the edges of the wound brought together and secured by five needles passed through all the tissues, the lowest needle transfixing also